

ador Wallace would represent this country should the conference of Ambassadors meet. Mr. Herick is not expected in Paris until July.

The Reparations Commission is a distinct organization, and was created by the Versailles treaty to deal specifically with the subject indicated by its name. It has nothing to do with the League of Nations except so far as the League is concerned with the Versailles peace treaty.

Mr. Boyden, who will represent this Government on this commission, is a Boston lawyer, a Republican, and described as being exceptionally well qualified for the task. Former President Wilson appointed him as American representative for the commission, and later withdrew him along with other United States observers from the allied bodies after rejection of the Versailles treaty by the Senate.

Republican Senators were much relieved when they learned that the acceptance of the invitation for American participation in foreign affairs was "conditional."

One irreconcilable was asked to-night if the acceptance might lead to criticism of the President. He did not think so unless future developments showed that the representatives were meddling in affairs of no concern to the United States.

Just at present our views are being held in abeyance," the Senator said.

"Should it develop later that we are to be in any way bound by the participation it would raise the devil," Senator Borah said he thought he ought not to talk about the matter, adding with a grin: "I do not wish to embarrass the President in his foreign policy."

Democratic Senators generally express satisfaction over the acceptance.

**SENATORS COMMENT ON U. S. ACCEPTANCE**

**Some Are Skittish on Outcome of Action.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 6.

Few Senators were willing to-night to express their opinion of the Administration's acceptance of the Allies' invitation.

"I am very glad the invitation has been accepted," said Senator King (Utah), Democrat.

"There are many things for instance of interest to America before the Reparations Commission. The allocation of German trade depends on the action of that commission and it would be suicidal from a purely business standpoint if America were not to take a hand in the protection of her interests."

Senator Norris (Neb.), Republican: "If we can accept the invitation, and still keep clear of European entanglements I see no objection to it. I don't see how it can be done, however."

Senator Poindexter (Ohio), Democrat, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the President's representatives would appear to be "officially unofficial."

He added: "If the United States is to take its part in the settlement of the world, it is involved in it. It will have to get up a little closer."

Senator McCumber (N. D.), Republican, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "We want to be very careful not to get ourselves entangled in European affairs, and our representatives should confine themselves strictly to those things that pertain to American interests. We refused to join the League of Nations and have not entered into an association of nations. Failing to go in at the front door, we ought not to go in by the back door."

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, senior Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, to-night expressed frank disappointment over the President's course in accepting the allied invitation.

"The only possible merit in the plan," he said, "is to keep the President advised. His representatives will have no moral effect on bringing the influence of the United States into the settlement. Their functions will be limited almost solely to securing information. It is a measure of acceptance of the Allies' invitation. It does not introduce weight or influence. It is really a neutral decision."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, was confined to his home with a slight cold and could not be reached to-night.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, refrained from making any comment.

Republican "irreconcilables" Senators declined to make public comment, but intimated that they were not prepared to offer objections to the President's decision. They merely stated that there was no sanction of the Government behind the President's personal representatives and no powers bestowed upon them. They also expressed the belief privately that there was no departure from the President's announced policy against involving the United States in foreign entanglements.

**COLBY SEES NO PERIL TO U. S. ENGLISH AMITY**

**'Differ Only on Why We Agree,' He Declares.**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 6.—Bainbridge Colby, former United States Secretary of State, speaking before the American Luncheon Club, attributed the recent rumors of stress in Anglo-American relations to "the robust disregard for the fine sensibilities of each other with which the two nations proceed when some subject is on the calendar for mutual discussion."

Discussing the world situation, Mr. Colby said: "America asks only a little patience and time for the clarification of her own confusion and the redemption of her pledges."

Referring to Anglo-American relations, during his address, Mr. Colby said: "What a fortunate thing it is that Anglo-American relations continue on a basis of solid and immutable friendship—fortunate for this generation and full of hopeful augury for all future generations."

It is true that we differ now and then, but how often it turns out upon examination and analysis that we differ only as to why we agree. And the unhesitating, outspoken way in which our discussions are conducted is, in all, a far more healthy and useful way to feel for each other's motives, policies and purposes."

**READY TO OCCUPY RUHR VALLEY DURING MAY 13**

**French Cavalry to Enter First, Infantry Following.**

By the Associated Press.

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Gen. Henneque said to-day that he did not expect trouble, but was prepared for anything. His operations are being planned with a view to meeting a partial cessation of work, estimated from 25 to 25 per cent. in some industries.

## POLES PRESSING ITALIAN TROOPS

**Allied Casualties 70 Killed and Many Wounded Since Uprising Began.**

**PEASANTS AID REVOLT**

**Artillery Attacks Resumed, but Advance on Gross Strehlitz Is Repulsed.**

**EXPECT GERMAN ACTION**

**Insurgents Declared to Be Forebly Recruiting Males, Including Teutons.**

By the Associated Press.

OPPEL, Upper Silesia, May 5.—Fighting between the Italians and the Poles at Rybnik, Mess and Gross Strehlitz continued to-day, with the situation at Rybnik increasingly menacing to the allied forces, according to reports received this afternoon by the Interallied Commission.

The Italians are known to have lost thirty men killed and seventy wounded, and in French quarters it is estimated that the allied casualties since the uprising began have been seventy killed and an unknown number wounded.

The Poles to-day resumed their artillery attack on Gross Strehlitz, and twice advanced into the city, but were thrown back by the Italians. Elsewhere the Poles are reported to have "consolidated their positions." They are being gradually reinforced by peasant recruits and fresh forces coming over the border.

The French authorities heard a rumor to-day that 150 Green (German) police had crossed the frontier. The report was discredited. Germans have occupied Oberloggia, which the Allies evacuated yesterday.

The Interallied Commission to-day received a despatch from London saying that the Supreme Council had postponed making public the decision on the plebiscite officials, hoping that this would tend to allay the Polish activities when it became generally known.

A crowd of Germans rushed the automobile of the Polish Consul here this afternoon, but a cordon of French soldiers was thrown about the machine and quickly dispersed the crowd.

Reports reaching officials here say that the Italians everywhere in the region are expressing dissatisfaction over their failure to receive support. In British circles the expectation is that there will be a German counter action shortly.

Organization of civilian police to the number of 3,000 to reinforce Entente troops is contemplated here. These police would be Upper Silesian Germans, it is indicated.

The insurgents are declared in messages received here to be forcibly recruiting males, including Germans, between 16 and 45 years of age, in the vicinity of Elchenau and Schoppitz.

The Poles are reported to be in possession of the entire eastern section of Silesia as far north as Rosenberg, where the commission heard they occupied yesterday without opposition.

**GERMANY IS PREPARED FOR RUSH ON SILESIA**

**Will Send Reichswehr if Poles Are Not Driven Out.**

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 6.—A statement by Chancellor Fehrenbach that the German Government was prepared to despatch Reichswehr into the Upper Silesian revolt area if the Allies were unable to cope with the situation there brought the Communists and Independent Socialists to their feet in the Reichstag in a desperate endeavor to debate the issue.

President Loeb of the Chamber, however, succeeded in dismissing the House just as a Communist, Herr Beyer, Speaker's stand to move discussion, needed votes for which were available among the radical parties.

Otherwise the Chancellor's statement of the Government's procedure in the Upper Silesian situation provoked expressions of approval. He charged the Allies with disregarding Germany's repeated warnings, which, he said, were based on Polish machinations openly carried out along the frontier and the purpose of which was obvious. The Chancellor also claimed the Government was in possession of evidence showing that regular Polish army officers were assisting Adalbert Korfanty, head of the movement in Upper Silesia. He had come to the conclusion that the revolt was directed by Polish military and appealed to all Germans to refrain from rash acts and support the Government.

Dr. Fehrenbach then read a note which Germany had addressed to the Allies on Thursday, in which attention was called to the heavily armed and organized Polish bands terrorizing the peaceable population in Silesia, forcibly preventing mining and work in other industries.

The insurrection in Silesia, said the Chancellor, was spreading. Korfanty was claiming the supreme authority, while the interallied commission was unable, he declared, to prevent the movement, which, obviously, had been long prepared.

The Chancellor asserted that the German Government had requested the Allies to reinforce the troops in Silesia so that the revolt might be suppressed and order restored. Germany was willing, he added, to help bring about normal conditions in the disturbed area.

It was necessary, Dr. Fehrenbach concluded, to decide whether Germany must take measures to protect the Upper Silesian population; meanwhile the Reichswehr would be held ready to carry out promptly whatever steps the situation required as a result of the German note.

**AUSTRALIA REMOVES EXPORT RESTRICTION**

**Order Includes Goods Sent to Germany and Russia.**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 7.—A despatch to the London Times from Melbourne says it was announced by the Government in the House of Representatives to-day that the restriction on all exports, including those to Germany and Russia, had been removed.

It was added that imports from Germany would be limited to certain articles, such as parts of machinery, which could not be obtained from other sources.

## LADY ASTOR PLEADS FOR MOTHER'S RIGHT TO CHILD

**Throws Commons Into Uproar When She Says That Some Men Only Pay Lip Service to Women; Speech Assures Bill's Passage.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 6.

"We find men in all parties who only pay lip service to women," said Lady Astor in the House of Commons to-day, throwing that body into an uproar of laughter, as she defended the Guardianship of Infants bill. The measure aims at depriving fathers from their automatic positions in the household and would give equal rights to mothers in the bringing up and the custody of their children.

Lady Astor, who is a most staunch supporter of the bill, made anything save its passage ridiculous in a witty speech, denouncing the measure, in which she said:

"The House of Commons is fairly unanimous on this bill, with the exception of a few glaring, notorious exceptions."

Under the existing law, when a dispute arises between a husband and wife regarding the maintenance or education of their children, the father's wishes must prevail.

"It is most extraordinary," said Lady Astor, "that a mother at present has no local right over her children, and that a man who is a father in name only is able to do as he pleases with them."

"I know it is a little difficult for some of the honorable members to realize this. Perhaps they have lived too long in the East. They say there must be one head, but that there must be an equal copartnership."

"If husband and wife received the same consideration in the courts, the husband would be more anxious to come to a reasonable agreement about the children at home. This bill does not deal with ordinary good husbands and wives like ourselves. It is a measure to deal with erring couples."

**PLANS TO MOBILIZE GERMANY'S DEBT**

**RUHR TERMS HALT FORMING CABINET**

Continued from First Page.

radical ranks to-day were indignant over the allied demands, and one leading Socialist remarked that if Germany had the physical force to resist the Ruhr occupation, he felt it would be her duty to do so. But the possibility of resistance was not broached on any hand.

It is understood from French sources that the occupation will be begun by an extraordinarily impressive army bringing heavy artillery with it and the full equipment, so as to make an idea of resistance as ridiculous as possible. But it was said, when the territory occupied was safely in hand, most of the troops would be withdrawn and comparatively easy measures enforced.

**NEW CABINET TO FACE MOMENTOUS SITUATION**

**Must Give Ruhr to Foreigners or Pay Enormous Price.**

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 6.—Only a few of the Berlin newspapers to-day comment on the Entente ultimatum, which the Nationalist press characterizes as unacceptable.

The Majority Socialist *Vorwaerts* expresses the belief that once the Ruhr area was occupied the prospects of having it evacuated at some future date under more favorable conditions than those now named would be slim. The new Cabinet, it says, will face a momentous decision in that it will have to choose between surrendering this important German industrial section to foreigners, or accepting terms the fulfillment of which would call for Herculean efforts.

"The Cabinet," continues this newspaper, "will have to ponder the question whether the future holds prospects for the amelioration of the Entente's present terms if an effort is made to carry them out instead of rejecting them in advance. Nobody in Germany is willing to believe the Entente's dictum to be the final word in the history of the peace making."

While the Entente ultimatum was received in Berlin yesterday afternoon, it has been printed here the Reparation Commission's protocol, handed to the German representatives in Paris last night, has not been published in Berlin.

**J. E. CLARK OFFERED LOAN.**

Montevideo Despatch Credits New York Banker.

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, May 6.—It was stated in authoritative quarters to-day that the offer of a loan of \$25,000,000 to the Uruguayan Government, which was announced May 2, was made by James E. Clark of New York through the Uruguayan Legation at Washington.

**IDEAL WEIGHT**

It is generally conceded that one's weight is a fair indicator of one's health.

Here is a rule to determine what you should weigh to indicate perfect health:

Multiply number of inches over 5 feet in height by 5½ and add 110.

If under 5 feet, multiply number of inches under 5 feet by 5½ and subtract from 110.

The wholesome, nutritious foods served at CHILDS are an invaluable aid in maintaining or attaining an ideal weight.

One London banker who has hitherto insisted that the Paris and all other demands were impossible, now is preparing to come out in favor of the London terms, because Premier Lloyd George brought out the vital fact that after all post-war money values cannot be compared with those which obtained before the war. While this man formerly insisted Germany could not pay such huge sums, he admits now he is impressed by Premier Lloyd George's coming attention to the decrease in money values since the war and the comparison with what Great Britain has done since hostilities ceased.

**FRENCH COMMUNISTS FIGHT MOBILIZATION**

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—The Communists are conducting an active campaign against mobilization, which resulted in four street battles between Communists and mounted guards. A number of soldiers and police were wounded by revolver shots, rocks and bottles during the fighting. Many arrests have been made.

The Communists, according to *La Liberte*, are planning a demonstration on the boulevards for Saturday night and Sunday and the police are preparing to suppress it.

The disturbances appear to be limited to the tenement sections of the city, although accurate details are lacking owing to the silence of most of the newspapers. The police are reticent but any movement is not widespread.

## POLISH INSURGENTS GAINING IN SILESIA

**Cities Still Held by Allies but Poles Control Country South of Oppeln.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

OPPEL, May 6.—The uprising of Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia is hourly becoming more serious. While most of the cities are still occupied by allied troops these are in very small numbers compared with the insurgents.

A dynamited bridge between Breslau and Oppeln obliged THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to make a detour on foot in order to enter Oppeln. The trip to Oppeln was made in the automobile of a British officer, and from Oppeln to Rybnik on a bicycle.

Gen. de Marins of the Interallied Commission told the correspondent that the commissioners propose to fulfil their original mission in Upper Silesia, which is to execute the plebiscite decisions of the Allies without favoring either the Poles or the Germans.

"The Polish uprising makes our task doubly difficult," said Gen. de Marins, "because the Polish police have all deserted to the insurgents. Consequently the Interallied Commission is now recruiting among the Germans. The allied troops are being distributed throughout the region for the purpose of quelling the revolt."

Allied officers declare that the Polish insurgent organization has had its war plans for a long time, but that the uprising broke with unexpected suddenness. The presence of Polish soldiers is noted among the insurgents in many villages, but they do not belong to organized Polish units, and probably are men who served in the Polish army.

The French have had conflicts with the Poles at several places, but the casualties have been comparatively few. The French artillery bombarded Polish insurgents concentrated in a forest fifty kilometers south of Oppeln yesterday, but the fighting was not intense. The French lost five soldiers at Kattowitz. The Polish forces apparently were not made up of regular infantry units, but there were regular army soldiers in the ranks. On the trip to Beuthen about 4,000 insurgent troops were seen, but only twelve men were in Polish army uniform. The men are well supplied with rifles and machine guns, but lack artillery. Most of the fighting is being done by small detachments.

The Germans and Poles have similar secret armed organizations, but the Polish organization functions unhindered because its central bureau is across the Polish frontier. The Germans made the mistake of leaving their organization centres in this region, and these have long since become known and dismantled.

As the situation stands at present the large towns are mostly held by Germans with the cooperation of allied garrisons, while the entire country south of Oppeln is held by the insurgents. Korfanty is now apparently repeating the Zelgowski coup at Vienna. There is some chance of success, because his sympathizers are thoroughly organized.

**and armed, while the allied forces are too weak to break a general uprising. There is apparently no possible hope of dealing with the situation promptly, and the Polish insurgents probably will dominate the entire district within two or three days.**

Prince Hatzfeld, German High Commissioner, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the extent and abruptness of the uprising surprised the Germans. He admits that the Allies are doing all that is possible to break the insurrection, but warns that if the uprising is prolonged it will be impossible to hold the Germans in check.

A French officer from Kattowitz, describing a clash between French troops and Polish insurgents, said two companies with Polish flags occupied the Theatre Square and refused to scatter when ordered to do so by the French. The French then opened fire. This and similar encounters, the officer declares, show that the insurgents are trying to ignore the Allies' authority. The French, however, are being severely criticised for their tolerance toward the Poles, thereby allowing the situation to develop.

The danger lies in the lack of food in the towns. The railroad lines between Beuthen and Oppeln have been blown up in at least twenty places. If a food shortage develops in the mining and industrial districts disorders are certain to increase. Two hundred and fifty million marks must be paid the miners every fortnight, and this money, which comes from Berlin, cannot reach its destination. Unless a regular distribution of food and wages is established the conflagration is sure to extend.



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NEW SHIRTS—aristocratic, individual custom-made shirts—fitted perfectly to you and your tastes, in "the custom shirt room" at The Man's Shop.

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FIFTH AVENUE Complete Spring Outfits for Chauffeur and Car Owner

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**French Cavalry to Enter First, Infantry Following.**

By the Associated Press.

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